A FESTIVAL IN LONDON.

ENTRY OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

ENTHUSIASM IN A SNOW-STORM-APPEARANCE OF THE RUSSIAN PRINCESS-ROUTE OF THE PROCES

IFROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, March 12 .- The police notices said carriages with company going to houses along the route of the procession to-day might pass to Oxford Circus till 11, and to the Horse Guards till 11:30. It seemed reasonable to expect that this promise should not be broken an honr in advance. But my attempt to drive along the route at 10 has resulted in a complete failure, and I reached Pall Mall in the end by long circuit. The truth is, I suppose, that the throng of carriages grew unmanageable, and the police in despair resorted to the simple but rough expedient of keeping out all that had not already

Now, as it has been snowing hard all the morning and all the splendor of the Russian Princess's reception was soaked out of it by the melting storm, thi still surviving eagerness of the people is a good measure and proof of their enthusiasm. What they are enthusiastic about may be a question, but that royalty has a good deal to do with it is certain. The marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh seems to have been none the less liked because of the somewhat stinging affront which Russia lately thought fit to put upon her old enemy, and which passed unrecented except by certain energetic newspaper articles. The ceremonies at St. Petersburg were watched in London with great interest. The arrival of the Duke and Duchess, last Saturday, in England was made a festival, though a festival in which London had no share. To-day's celebration was eagerly anticipated, and the eagerness seems equally general with all classes of people. The English Republicans are perhaps to be excepted, could anybody discover some of them to whom the question might be put. Of outward dissatisfaction or grumble there is no sign, and the first thing that strikes one on seeing the great crowds of to-day is the amount of what is called loyalty that presents itself to the spectator. The Royal Family certainly understands its trade, or has people about who understand it. The Thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales was one of the best pieces ever put on the stage. Not less praise is to be given to the affair of to-day. Of the persons whom one meets in business or society there are few who have not, during the last week, talked to you about the Duchess of Edinburgh with a sort of personal concern in her present happiness. Most of them saw her for the first time to-day, and will seldom get a glimpse of her again. But no matter. They discuss her with positive tenderness. And to-day, the snow storm itself is poetically alluded to as a delicate attention on the part of the weather, some thing contrived to suggest to the Russian a reminiscence of her native climate. You don't know how much this way of treating the snow storm means. A snow storm with you in New-York and Boston is too common to trouble anybody. In London, a few dancing flakes are regarded with consternation, as a convulsion of nature. If it becomes a few inches deep on the ground, Lendon sinks into motionless despair. The omnibases stop running, and your coachman would look upon you as a lunatic if you spoke of ordering out the carriage. The determination to see the bride has filled some miles of London streets this morning with people on foot and with thousands of carriages. It is a demonstration, in part, of curiosity, of mere eight-seeing, but also of real devotion to the Queen, who is seldom seen, and to the young couple who

are sen and daughter to her. I yield to nobody in my liking for London, but I fear I must admit that London streets, even the best of them, are ill-adapted to impress a young girl from St. Petersburg with a notion of stateliness or splendor. Of their architecture the less said the better, Of the attempts made to-day to hide architectural defects or construct new features what must be said is a little dreary. The royal party arrived in London at the Paddington Station of the Great Western Railway. Thence the route chosen for them was through London-st., Oxford and Cambridge Terraces, Edgware-road, Oxford-st., Regent-st. Pall Mall, Cockspur-st., Whitehall, and finally through \$1. James Park to Buckingham Palace. London-st. g a poor little thoroughfare of third-rate shops. Oxford and Cambridge Terraces are two sides of what would be a magnificent avenue if the houses were not hopelessly mean. Edgware-road is a sort The first point which the Duchess of Bowery. The first point which the Duchess can have thought fine was where, out of Edgwaread she came upon Hyde Park and drove by the Marble Arch-the latter a structure of some pretensions, while as for Hyde Park no enlogy on it can be overstrained. With Kensington Gardens, it is simply the noblest park in any city in the world. The Duchess saw it to-day as it can seldom be seen, white robed and dim with the falling snow. After all, she saw but a corner of it; then her way lay along Oxford-st., which again may in another three hundred years or so be a grand street. It pessesses at present two essential conditions of street grandeur, length and breadth. As in Edgwareroad some effort had been made to decorate the houses and shops, but neither public committees nor private zeal had produced any really striking effect. Venetian masts, so called, striped black and yellow and carrying little flags at top, lined either side They are called Venetian for some reason best known to those who have not seen Venice. Mottoes of welcome flared along the fronts of numerous shops; flags, carpets, festoons of artificial flowers, and draperies of red cloth over improvised galleries and balconies were to be seen all along. In a few instances really costly and elaborate decorations had been attempted of which the most notable was that of Messrs. Gillow, whom Thack eray long since immortalized as the chief upholsterers and cabinet-makers of London. The whole front of their lofty and sober building was covered by a false façade, with balcomes, statues, and devices of much good taste and excellent effect. There were little groves and temples also at the street crossings : some of them looking rather too rural and Summer house-like for the day. At the Circus, where Oxford and Regent-sts. join, the most ambitious of all these designs had been carried out, and with the help of a few busts and masses of real flowers, the success of It was very fair. Down Regent-st. the shops are, a a rule, richer and larger than in Oxford-st., and there was rather more display and something that approached nearer to a vista of decorated sides. Such large establishments as those of Lewes & Allenly, Howell & James, and a few others were handsomely adorned. But the genius of the English is not for color, nor in this climate have they much encouragement to study the art of outdoor artificial loveliness. No amount of sunlight could have helped them much, and perhaps after all the general view was less tawdry than it would have been under a clear sup. As on the Thanksgiving Day for the Prince of Wales, the people were the real sight, and if the Duchess has a taste for seeing multitudes she must have been gratified. They were everywhere civil to her, in many cases cordial, and there was quite cheering enough to make a foreigner believe that the entinsiaism was great. In Pall Mall the noise was by no means deafening. There were, it is said, about 8,000 troops under

arms, and a great part of them were employed in keeping the streets clear. The Duchess has been in the habit of seeing 50,000 reviewed in one mass, and very likely was more impressed by the quality than the number of those who turned out to-day. All the show regiments, the Household Cavalry, the Foot Guards and so on, were either doing escort duty or keeping the line, and there are no finer bodies of trained troops than they. The police are less to be admired and are not so well handled as to know their own minds clearly. The actual procession seemed meager enough. A few carriages with great people of the royal household, royalties themselves, were pearly all that could be seen, the troops excepted. Why the Queen is not willing, or does not think it worth while to make a parade of this kind really splended I never could understand. Her Majesty is strumentality, not exactly of the Spanish reputed economical and possibly thinks that when hat of its close ruling members.

she can fill the streets with shouting subjects with so little trouble and expense, extra outlay would be wasted. The thousands who gathered about Buck-ingham Palace did their best to convince her of their perfect satisfaction. The Duchess of Edinburgh was not more cheered than the Queen-perhaps less. For it must be said of this young lady that she is plain, and her sister-in-law, the Princess of Wales, has accustomed Englishmen to believe that beauty and rank go together. G. W. S.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

THE SUPERSEDURE OF SENOR JOVELLAR. THE NEW CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF CUBA-THE CONDI-TION OF THE ISLAND BEFORE CONCHA FORMERLY ASSUMED COMMAND-THE CONDITION AFTER HIS WITHDRAWAL-CHARACTER OF SENOR JOVELLAR

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. HANANA, March. 18.-It appears to be a settled fact that José de la Concha is to relieve Captain-General Jovellar in the command of the island, and t is reported that Concha had already left Spain on the 15th, and that Gen. Jovellar would leave this city on the 30th. Several reasons are given for this change. One is that Gen. Jovellar telegraphed to the Madrid Government asking for 12,000 to 15,000 troops from Spain wherewith to crush the rebellion at once; upon the receipt of this telegram Gen. Concha was called and asked how many men he would need for that purpose. His answer was, "Not one soldier from Spain is necessary;" he would undertake to finish the insurrection with the men and resources of Cuba. Upon this reply he was chosen to fill the post. This account fails to correspond with a letter which Concha wrote from Paris to a friend of his in 1869, published in the Voz de Cuba. In that letter he stated that 50,000 men were necessary for suppressing the rebellion. Concha has a few warm friends from olden times; and it is also said that partially through the pecuniary influence of these friends he is to be Captain-General of Cuba a third time. The measures taken by Jovellar to crush the insurrection were too vigorous to suit the class of wealthy slave-owners, whose riches would be two-thirds dimmished by the ending of the struggle, because the abolition of slavery would speedily follow In November, 1850, José de la Concha was first ap-

pointed to the command of this Island. It was during this, his first administration, that Lopez, Crittenden, and about 50 more unfortunates were executed. On the 11th of March, 1852, he was relieved of the command, and he sailed for Havana on the 16th of April. On the 1st of August, 1854, he was for the second time appointed Captain-General of Cuba. He arrived in Havana on the 21st of September, and was received with great joy. Upon the anchoring of the vessel he was visited by a multitude of people of all classes, and delegations from official and private corporations waited upon him, and the two days after his arrival were devoted to feasting and rejoicings. During the first part of his term telegraphs were extended, fortifications and public highways finished. The slave trade also flourished to such an extent that, in the month of October, 1858, a steamer landed a cargo of 1,800 African slaves at the very wharf of Havana, When Concha took possession of the Island \$2,309,318 were in the Treasury; gold flowed in on every side, and yet illicit traffic and smuggling were at their hight. In the month of February, 1856, he had visited the Eastern department of the Island, and, whether owing to this visit or not, during that year more African slaves were landed in the Island than at any other period. Along the whole journey there was one continued scene of gambling and feasting. Highwaymen increased to such an extent that the dwellers in the country had to seek refuge in the villages and cities. People without number were transported, who had committed no crimes but that of speaking against me of his unwise measures, one of which was the reënslavement of emancipated negroes.

When in 1858 Francisco Serrano Dominguez, President of the Spanish Republic, came to Cuba to assume the command of the Island, relieving José de la Concha, he found as a legacy to himself bequeathed from the mal administration of his prede-

cessor:

First: A budget or estimate, in which the expenses were real, but many of the revenue items were partly imaginary. This was proved by the deficit of \$440,000, which was shown by the collection tables as compared with their respective estimate. There was also an increase of \$5,150,000 over the amount of the expenses when Gen. Concha assumed the

of the expenses when Gen. Concha assumed the command in 1854.

Second: The coffers of the treasury empty, which, upon the arrival of Coucha, held \$2,332,318; and the army chest, previously well filled, in the same empty

Third: A number of obligations not due, collected in advance with great detriment to subsequent

income.

Fourth: The funds belonging to the Free
Bureau, which, when Concha arrived in Sep 1854, amounted to \$79,772, now nearly, if not com-

expansted. Fitth: The country burdened with a number of new imposts.

Sixth: The warehouses and shops supplied with clothing and articles of luxury enough for two or three years, on which not more than a quarter part of the duty to the State had been paid, Government employees and importers having shared the profits, thus endangering the income from future importants.

duties. Seconth: The productive capacity of the Island Scenth: The productive capacity of the Island much depreciated in value in order to give a fictitious prosperity during the command of Concha.

Eighth: A widespread distrust among all social classes, as a consequence of the haste of many to rush into unknown and hazardous speculations.

Ninth: Many and impending bankruptcies as a consequence of the heedless operations and speculations, to which must be added the many frauds

thich such circumstances promoted.

Gen. Jovellar's term has been of short duration; but in the short space of something less than five months during which he has had command, events of the utmost importance have occurred. By his firmuess and superior intellect, as well as his thor angle knowledge of the Spanish character, he has caused himself to be obeyed and respected by all outside of the insurgent districts. Cubans as well as Spaniards. He has been just in his dealings and has drown no partiality either to Spaniard or Cuban. An event, which will serve to illustrate this, happened not long ago. The right to a large and valuable piece of property was in dispute be tween a Spaniard and a Cuban. The Spanjard's title being rather slim, and seeing that the case would probably go against him in the courts, he laid his case before the Captain-General, at the same time denouncing his opponent as an insurgent, and a sypathizer with the rebellion. The Captain-General listened patiently, and, after having studied the merits of the case, told the accuser that he had no right whatever to the property, and would himself see that the Cuban, who kept out of possession, should be reinstated; that as regarded the Cuban's being an insurgent, this had nothing to do with that ; there were laws for such offenses, and if any persons were caught transgressing they should be duly punished. The subordinate officers of the Volunteers (the

colouels receding at the last moment) have sent a protest via Key West against Jovellar's being relieved. This route had to be selected because Senor Jovellar would not allow any telegram in his favor to pass from the Havana office. On Monday evening the directors of the Casino Español waited upon the Captain-General, and presented him with a copy of a set of resolutions, expressing the gratitude of that body for the important services rendered by him while he was in command of this Island, and also informing him that he had been elected an honorary member of that body. A subscription is also being raised for the purpose of presenting him with a stick or cane of command. such as is used in the Spanish service, the amount of each subscription being limited to \$3, so as to give every one an opportunity to subscribe. This proceeding is not strictly in order, for the masses are not supposed to know anything about his being reheved. The directors of the Casino no doubt desire to smooth matters over as well as possible by this little act of theirs, for to them may be attributed the greatest influence in causing the withdrawal of Gen. Jovellar. He has always been more or less at variance with that body, and measures which he had the best intentions of fulfilling, such as the return of the embargoed estates of citizens of the United States, have been thwarted through the in-

WINTER TRAVEL IN EUROPE.

CHANGES OF THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

INCREASED EXPENSE OF LIVING IN GERMANY-SOME INJURIOUS RESULTS OF THE WAR OF 1870-THE MT. CENIS TUNNEL-AMERICANS IN ITALY.

ROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] NAPLES, March 3 .- I suppose that half a million of Americans have visited Europe within the last fifteen years, and that, at a rough estimate, fifty thousand letters, written on this side of the Atlantic, have been published in American newspapers. Just for that reason, I venture to send you a few pages, which contain chiefly external impressions, knowing that they will carry some little interest to the many who are familiar with the main lines of European travel, and possibly to the larger class who, staying at home, acquire a vicarious familiarity with lands they never saw.

Detained in Northern Germany until the middle of February, I found the short, dark days of latitude 51° irksome enough, and although the weather was singularly mild and soft, it could not banish our longing for the deeper blue of the Italian sky, and the dry air which, like that of home, braces even while it chills. When I left Gotha the first cold weather had just arrived; the thermometer stood about zero, there were six inches of snow on the fields, and every traveler was bundled in furs from head to foot like a Russiar. The cars were heated by tin boxes under the seats, filled with steam from the engine-surpassing in discomfort any method that could be devised. Imagine a cold and a hot seat! Like the process adopted for enlarging the livers of the Strasburg geese, it created a fever instead of a healthy warmth. and we reached Frankfort, after a trip of five hours, in a state of complete exhaustion. I was amazed at the endurance of a German, our only fellow-traveler in the compartment. He wore an overcost an inch thick, sat with his feet in a deep fur bag which was drawn up to his knees, covered his lap with a heavy plaid, and then buried himself in a fur robe, while the seat under him was hot enough to char the end of the os sacrum. From time to time he cast a melancholy, reproachful glance upon us, who, gasping for breath, persisted in having our window open, with the right and the power which three against one usually gives.

At Frankfort I tried another than my ancient and too-dear hostel, but with the same result. "Whoever wants to economize now must stay at home. I do not hesitate to affirm that, in all the principal towns of Europe, one pays more for the same amount of nourishment and comfort than in the United States. There are a dozen excellent hotels in New-York where we could have had gas, a coal fire, and better provender for less money than we paid in Frankfort for dim candles, a huge stove which never became really warm, and warmed pieces of cold roast beef, palmed off as fresh beefsteaks. The sum of my experience for the past year and half confirms this impression. The hotels in Germany have increased their charges 50 per cent since 1870, without improving in quality. I speak of the larger cities, which are most frequented by Americans. In the smaller towns the increase is about 20 per cent, and often with a corresponding increase of The war, short as it was in comparison with ours, has scarcely been less demoralizing. It is a pregnant lesson, that no amount of inexorable necessity in accepting a struggle of the kind, of pure patriotism in making it victorious, or of popular will to draw lasting good from its results, can avert the moral (orimmoral) reaction which follows war. I am not yet sure that the five milliards (instified only by the law of retaliation) will not prove a curse to Germany. They have already produced an inflation similar to that caused by our National currency, a mania for speculation, the founding of all sorts of "wild-cat" enterprises, and a rise of prices so rapid and arbitrary as to create new and mexpected embarrassments in all departments of office or industry. The school system, which was the strength of Germany, is beginning to suffer seriously; in most of the cities the housewives are compelled to form Consum-Vercine (unions of consumption), which buy their supplies at wholesale prices; and while the laboring class is diminished by an enormous emigration, causing an increase in the value of labor, which makes it, in many branches, nearly as remunerative as in America, there never was such confusion and distress among

the class-as now. Many features of life in the two continents are hus gradually equalizing themselves. The old, picturesque contrasts become fewer year by year; accommodation and extortion, good and bad habits, are borrowed back and forth, reciprocally taught by the native and the foreigner, and the result is a rions cosmopolitan mixture. The English-speaking traveler no longer creates surprise when he asks for a beefsteak with his morning coffee. On the contrary, while it is offered to him as a matter of course, he has probably learned to do without it. His language is so generally spoken that he is balked in his attempt to acquire a little French or German. He is known and recognized as far as the vision of a valet de place or a street-peddler reaches. Even Americans and English are now instantly distinguished, not confounded as formerly, and the difference in their tastes is carefully studied. The main lines, followed by ninety-nine out of every hundred tourists, are like those streams which pass through lakes so swiftly as scarcely to mix their

From Frankfort to Basel we found no snow. The cars were warmed by flat boxes of hot water, laid as foot-stools on the floor. Entering Switzerland, one comes back to an ordered hotel system, with much fairer charges. There is an association of landlords, which meets annually, and discusses measures of atracting strangers. This is a step in the right direction. The old association, which was formed chiefly for the purpose of extortion, defeated itself, after having nearly ruined certain notorious hotels. It s now customary to have a scale of prices displayed in the rooms, which is a partial check upon the host, while it enables the traveler to economize in a few particulars when necessary. Nevertheless, there are not many hotels, even in Switzerland, where one can live for less than \$3 per day, unless as a boarder by the week or month. All Baden-the warm, friendly south-western corner of Germanywas clear of snow, as I have said; but from Basel to the crest of the mountains above Lake Leman, Switzerland, was a picture of Winter. It was curious to see how the lower ranges, completely mantled in white, imitated the forms of the Bernese Alps behind them. The Jungfrau and its neighboring peaks appeared lower than in Summer, and not detached, as then, from the intervening hills. But the landscapes through which we sped were sunny and cheerful; boys skated on every pond; wood-sleds came down from the upper regions, and the trains were crowded with travelers. Our car was warmed by a fire built under the floor, and replenished at all the principal stations. Hurrying on, by Lausanne, Geneva, and Chambery

to Mt. Cenis, we entered another belt of mild temperature. Here the grass was beginning to grow, and a few timid daisies and cowslips showed them selves in the most sheltered spots. Even as high up as Modane, at the mouth of the tunnel (between three and four thousand feet above the sea), there were signs of coming Spring. We plunged into the half hour of darkness which divides two nations and two geographical ideas, fully believing that it would open into splendid sunshine at the other end. But this was a cruel delusion. It was Russia, not Italy, into which we emerged. A blinding snow-storm filled the air, the windows grew dim with sheets of ice, and the further downward we went, the more dismally wintry grew weather and landscape. As for the Mt. Cenis Tunnel, I confess I cannot see the least difference betweeen it and a shorter one. Exactly in the middle, more than a mile under the Col de Fréjus, I opened the window and breathed the air for awhile, finding it a little warmer than is usual in railroad unnels, but pure, fresh, and free from smoke or gas Every kilometre of the distance is marked by a numbered lamp, and the passengers find it a special comfort that they can thus measure their progress. The passage of the Alps, however, hardly realizes

character in the wild Alpine landscapes at both ends of the tunnel, and I suspect that the northern side is

sually warmer than the southern. In Turin we shivered before a large wood fire, and after paying \$3 apiece for supper, lodging and coffee, continued our flight from Winter. It seemed to be quite in vain : there was a foot or two of snow on the Lombard plain, and the storm continued. Vines, hedges and mulberry-trees were bent to the earth; olives, cypresses and pines lost their forms and colors, and even the pale, red houses suggested naked and frost-bitten bodies. Tennyson speaks of

"Rain at Reggio, rain at Parma; At Lodi rain, Piacenza rain!" -but at Parma, Piacenza, Reggio, Modena, it was snow, snow, snow! Only on approaching Bologna did a softer wind from the Adriatic overcome the white giant; but how chill were the fields and gardens which now became visible! The Spring, throughout Italy, will be five or six weeks later than usual, this year. There have been two months of steady cold weather, with ice in Rome and Naples, and snow at Palermo. The north wind, although far less cold than our Winter north-westers, pierces to one's very marrow, from the sensitiveness which follows vain efforts to get warm. Wood, at 4 francs the small basketful-especially the light, spongy poplar and sycamore-burned on an open hearth, in a room 20 feet high and with walls 4 feet thick, gives you a little comfort so long as you sit close before it; but if you attempt to write, ten feet away from the fire, the pen soon drops from your benumbed fingers.

At Florence there was a rough edge to every wind Rome seemed a little milder, but it was a city of catarrhs and rheumatisms-of treacherous warmth on the southern side of its old walls, and of refrigerating churches and art-galleries. Unless the air is nild in shadow, you must be constantly on your guard. A cold, here, is not only worse than elsewhere, but much more difficult to cure. There are very few cases of fever among the foreign residents; but I presume the usual panic will begin shortly, and then all fevers in Rome will be charged to Naples, and all in Florence to Rome. There seem to be a great many Americans in Italy at present, yet they are certainly outnumbered by the English, who appear in great force. The two are well mixed in the principal hotels and exist harnoniously together. I hear complaints that the Americans, this Winter, are a different class; that they make fewer heavy purchases, live on a more economical scale, and are more interested in History and ancient Art than their predecessors of the past four or five years. This gives much disgust to a certain class, who drew a good profit from the showy and shallow spendthrifts of New-York and the West Lowell has just reached Rome on a visit to W. W. Story, and Henry James, jr., is leisurely enjoying Florence. Boker is expected shortly from Constantinople for a brief sojourn. Literary England is represented only by William and Howitt and T. A. Trollope, who seen have become permanent residents. must delay all report of our artists and their recent works, until my return from the East. While waiting here for the departure of the steamer, each day seems colder than the preceding one. The wind sweeps the squares and quays, as sharp and keen as if it blew over ice-fields. A fortnight ago, the Rev. J. C. Fletcher, who is here preparing a work on Pompeii, was taken bodily off his feet and blown against some masonry, injuring him rather severely. Vesuvius is brown and quiet, and the outlines of the glorious gulf are as keen and clear as those of some

THE RIOT AT HONOTULU.

HOW A MOR ATTACKED THE REPRESENTATIVES AND WAS DISPERSED BY FOREIGN MARINES AND

SAILORS. From an account published in a Honolulu letter to The San Francisco Chronicle, it appears that on the 12th of February, when Queen Emma learned that she had but six votes out 45 cast in the Sandwich Island elections, she sullenly locked herself up in her palace. Outside of the court-house in which the election was held, when it was announced that Kalakana was to be King there were only a few cheers, while the greater part of the mob there collected yelled with rage. When the Committee which had been chosen to inform Kalakaua of his election was about to leave the building, the crowd surrounded the carriage and laid hands on the members. These attempted to defend themselves, out were obliged to return to the building, several of them being badly injured. The carriage was almost instantly demolished, while a foreigner named John Foley was struck to the ground and would have been killed had not Major Wedehouse, the British Commissioner, forced his way through the crowd and stood over the man until he was carried away.

The crowd, with savage yells and menacing gestures, demanded that the representatives should appear. R peated attempts were made by the Marshal and his deputy, as well as by well-known foreigners, to persuade the mob to disperse; but the rioters declared tha they wished to have revenge upon the representatives for having voted against Queen Emma. The cry was raised, "Break in the back doors!" and in a few min utes the folding doors yielded, and the mob poured in The entire building was at the mercy of the mob, and the destruction of papers, books, and furniture was executed so rapidly that in less than half an hour the con tents were thrown out from nearly every room on the first and second floors. The offices of the clerks of the court and the library alone were respected. Many valnable documents, both public and private, were destroyed. Then the attack began on the representatives, who were in the upper part of the building, with several of the Muisters, Judges, and other officials. As the representatives were endeavoring to escape from the building they were assailed with clubs and the legs of chairs.

A request had in the meantime been sent by Kalachairs.

A request had in the meantime been sent by Kalakaus, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Governor of Oalu, to the representatives of Great Britain and the United States for the lunding of a sufficient folce for the protection of life and property. In a few minutes afterward a squad of marines and sailors from the United States steamers Tuscarora and Portsmouth, and from the pritish steamer Tenedos, landed and masched to the Court-house, taking possession of the building. A few of the rioters were arrested on the spot, but the majority marched off shouting for the Queen. To her residence the crowd repaired and saluted her with exultant cheers, while some of her partisan leaders made incendary speeches. After sundown a file of marines from the Tenedos marched into the yard and dispersed the crowd, while the police made one or two arrests. Although only one foreigner was molested, the force of marines and sailors appeared just in time to prevent induscriminate robbery and arson throughout the city. In all, 73 persons were arrested.

APPLIED SCIENCE.

PREPARATION OF RUSSIAN ISINGLASS.—The Russian singlass, as it appears in commerce, is made from the swimming bladder of the sturgeon, especially of the variety known as the Belouga (Acipenser huso). When of good quality it should be pure white, brilliant, semi-transparent, dry, and horny in texture, and free from smell. It should dissolve in water heated to 90 -1200 Fah., without any residue, and in cooling should produce an almost colorless jelly. This isinglass is generally prepared by boys under the supervision of older experts. The swimming bladder is first placed in the water and left there for some days, with frequent changes of the water and removal of all fatty and bloody particles The warmer the water the more rapidly the operation is completed. The bladders are finally removed and cut longitudinally into sheets, which are exposed to the sun and air; being laid out to dry, with the onter face turned down, upon boards of linden

the outer face turned down, upon boards of linden or basswood.

The inner face is pure isinglass, which, when well dried, can be removed with care from the external lamelle. The iner sheets thus obtained are to be placed between cloths to keep them from flies, and are then subjected to a heavy pressure so as to flatten them out and render them uniform. After this they are assorted and tied up in packets. The packets composed of the isinglass of the large sturgeon usually contain from ten to lifteen sheets, and weigh a pound and a quarter; those of the others contain twenty-five sheets, weighing a pound. Eighty of these packages are usually sewed up in a cloth bag, or sometimes inclosed in sheet-lead.

The outer lamellæ of the air bladder, after the isinglass proper has been removed, also contain a considerable quantity of glue, which, when softened in water, is scraped off with a knife and molded into little tablets of about the size of a silver dollar and then dried. This form of isinglass is packed in boxes, and is less expensive than the other.

It is said that an excellent isinglass has been made from the scales of shad and herring, which are first freed from their silvery coating. This may fornish a useful hint to persons who are near some of the great fishery establishments of the country; that at Alexandria. Vivginia, for instance, where hundreds of thousings of shad are scaled and saited

that at Alexandria, Vivginia, for instance, where hundreds of thousands of shad are scaled and saited theelf to one's senses. There is little difference of every year.

THE FASHIONS.

OPENING DAYS. LATEST IMPORTATIONS OF HATS AND BONNETS-

TRIMMINGS AND FLOWERS-THE ARTIFICIAL PLORA-PARISIAN MODELS IN TOILETS-SUMMER FABRICS-PARURES, GLOVES, AND JEWELRY. The very capricious weather of this month has materially affected many openings. The latest expositions of fresh importations in the way of Parisian mil-linery, flowers, India shawls, and costumes have, how-

ever, been finally revealed to the anxious gaze this week. Society, with an ineffable sigh of satisfaction, comprehends at last what to wear, and when, where, and how to wear it. Bonnets claim the first attention, as the apex to the elaborate pyramid. From the farfamed houses of Mantel and Therese, Maguier, Virot, and Groux, whose magic names alone stamp perfection on a bonnet, come the oddest, quaintest things maginable—the high, aristocratic Castilian bat, like the Peak of Teneriffe, with rather more table-land upon a broader summit, as conical as it is coquettish, as beauti-ful as it is bizarre, and as dear as it is cheap; the Rabagas enlarged, the superb Directoire, and the dainty, soft-crowned, pretty Charlotte Corday. There s, naturally, a Medici, to wear with the stiff Medici costumes into which women are to be incased as in stiffest armor. This Medici is a hybrid mixture of hat and bon net. Tennyson's Nose of Lynette, last year, inspired the modistes, and we had "tip-tilted Lynettes;" thi season the same pretty noses will appear beneath various styles of saucy Gipsies, but it must be understood that the broad-brimmed Gipsy or Charles II. flat, wide, graceful brims, turned up with such rustic flowers described below, is not for the severe Roman, or Greek, or learned aquiline-only the pretty "tip-tilted" or nez retroussé! Exquisite simplicity is combined with richness in the bonnets of Virot; the trimming is less compact, and there is a profusion of gracefully arranged lace drapery, quite as necessary to a bonnet as sails to a ship.

To describe a few models: A gray chip had a low crown

encircled by a loose twisted roll of gray turquoise another smaller roll passed around the brim, each of the two silk folds being edged with narrow, closely-curied, gray ostrich feather fringe; laid in long rows from crown to brim were time wreaths of purple violets, end-ing behind in a full cluster of gray bows of silk, ostrich tips and violets. A Castilian hat was of black, fine chip, turned up in the bolero style, the crown enveloped in a black faille scarf knotted in front of the brim, disclosing scarlet borders; behind, a half wreath of scarlet popples, ars of wheat, field daisies, and rose buds. Another lot of snowy chip was a mass of five field flowers, sattu. golden-eyed Marguerites, wild roses and ferns; a long scarf of black thread lace, made in cascade at the back, fell over a torsade of black velvet and fall green turquoise. A hat of charming grace was entirely composed of black, jet-beaded net, a black tulle ruche inside the brim, edged with jet, and bows of the same enveloping a mass of delicate straw immortelles; this for a grade of light mourning. Another of black chip, with the chip plaited cape, a feature of these new hats, descended considerably at the back, half covered by a scarf of black lace; at the side and passing around the crown was a wreath of cherry blossoms and blue forget-menots. Some of the black lace hats are covered with a glittering mass of cut jet beads, small bugies, and large sprays of fine jet flowers. An English straw hat had a wide brim, bent low in front, curled high at the sides, and falling in a platted straw cape behind. At the left ear a lovely tea rose was fastened, long loops of malzecolored ribbon on top of the crown and at the back, with dark red poppies and dusky foliage. A very distingué hat of leghorn was turned up at the back, deep at the ears, trimmed with pale clive and maize ribbon, and a cluster of large Marguerites, buds and foliage.

The latest importations of flowers are very beautiful, faithful to Mother Earth herself, for we are indebted to the wonderful ingenuity of French and Swiss artisans for perfectly preserved natural twigs, grasses, buds, heath, and mosses. We cannot regret the charming exotics of the conservatory while closely examining the garlands and wreaths composed of such flowers as one might gather in some old-fashioned country garden, fragrant with homely herbs and simples, or by a country brook in the depths of a taugled dell, or in the shadow of cool woodlands, whence the artistes have gathered these rustic blossoms for their perfect imitation. These garlands form one style; the other is of bouquets for pompons of long-stemmed flowers, as, for example, the creamy pyramidal spikes of horse-chestnut, with a stem or two of hily of the valley, hyaciath, blacs, and roses and buds cut with long stems. With these upright bouquets are sometimes mingled wisps of straw, wheat cars, and nodding harebells. With all the great profusion of varied buds and blossoms, roses rank su-preme as favorites; one finds them everywhere from he humblest sweet brier and sweet wild rose, the daintlest ten rose, great, crushed pink roses, creamy Provence rose with a blush at its heart, the deep red Jacquemirot rose, rich crimson, and the York and Lancaster roses, to the queen of all roses half hidden in its rich, messy vailing—the mess rose.

While the flowers grace the bonnets in careless luxuri-

ance, the other trimming is mostly arranged in a compact form. Soft, twilled bias silk is rolled in a graceful, cose twist around the crown and simply fastened behind in a flat bow without ends. In front, sometimes as were worn last season. A becoming addition to the edges of bonnets is a very narrow fine plaiting of transparent muslin, crépe lisse, or even a thicker white crape ; this is very softening to the complexion. Another face rimming, also becoming, is a full doubled ruffle or puffing of intermixed velvet and siik. Simple black chip and black English straw bonnets are brightened by a gimp of jet sewed directly on the edge, and all black bace bonnets are thickly besprinkled with small cut jet beads. The most distingué bonnets of black lace or black chip are without color, simply being trimmed with sprays of finest white hawthorne or a coronet garland of lilies of the valley, perhaps with a cluster of white crushed mask vait worn a year or two ago, dotted and fringed with jet. The return of the mask vail is to be deplored, as peculiarly unbecoming and deforming what it ought to deck; it is to be hoped another caprice may bring us the graceful lace drapery becoming to all faces. Bugle net comes for making up into bouncts. This is black Brussels net, thickly covered with jet bugles left hangng singly; another style has the lace covered with little cops of cut jet beads, and yet another more elaborate comes embroidered in patterns with jet on crown, front, brim and separate strips for trimming. These are made over a frame simply; another way is, after making up to cover the bonnet with a light cloud of black tulle. Through this the jets are distinctly seen.

It is very evident from the Parisian models that black silk is the fashionable and standard material for all occasions where full dress is not required. There is very little real grace displayed in these costumes, but a great deal of stately elegance and quaint style. The greater portion of the French dresses are made with basques and overskirts, a fashiot particularly affected by Parisians, although Americans senerally prefer the polonaise. Jet fringes, beaded gimps and black thread lace form the ornamentation. An immense variety of styles and ages is seen in the waists emanating from the prolific brain of Worth, who without regard to figure, costumes all alike in the ossque, narrow-backed, and short high-shouldered waist: in all of these we trace Heart Trois, Marie Stuart. losephine, Marie Antoinette, Marie de Medier, and a host of others from the earliest period of fashions in dress, through the middle ages, down to the Renais-

A very elegant reception dress in light blue gros grain was trimmed with velvet two shades of blue darker. The skirt demi-train, was trimmed with narrow flounces The skirt, demi-train, was trimmed with narrow hounces of alternating velvet and siis, the silk bound with velvet. A wide velvet scarf of the entire width of the material was fastened to the left side, draped with a large bow and let clasp, the end loosely knotted and one end falling in the train. The silk correspond was trimmed with stripes of velvet with a low-cut velvet waist. A levely carriage costume, as exhibited lately, was composed of lichen green and gray, in elaborateness of design baffling pen description. The combination of shades was deliciously cool, suggestive of the combination of shades was deliciously cool, suggestive of the combination of shades was deliciously cool, suggestive of the combination of shades was deliciously cool, suggestive of the combination of shades was deliciously cool, suggestive of the combination of shades was deliciously cool, suggestive of the combination of shades was deliciously cool, suggestive of the combination of the co as exhibited interly, and cather baffling pen description. The combination of shades was deliciously cool, suggestive of warmer days. All shades of gray are noticed in costumes; two of this color unite like crayon and chalk etchings. Louis XIII is represented in a very stylish English jacket for washing, cut away at the front; it displays a vest of simple length; the coat sleeve has a double cuff, one flowing over the hand, the other in reverse. There is no end of sleeves belonging to different ages, and modistes owe it to themselves that too many ages be not confounded together. The closely-fitting sleeve, with puff at the shoulder, belongs to the fashion-loving consort of Henri Quatre, Marie de Medicis to Francis III., and Catherine de Medicis belong the tight puffed sleeves and armor-like cuff; in none of these can grace exist, nor in the Henry Trois basque and sleeves of Henry III; but to the graceful Marie Antoinette we owe the open sleeve coveted by rounded arms, with the deep flouncing falling back from dimplet clows. elbows.

A perfect costume, lately imported, was of pale gray.

an intense silvery siminmer through its warp. This was shaded in a darker gray, in a deep flounce across the front, gradually curving up the front quite to the basque, in alternste crescents of bias silver and darker gray, each finished at the ends with a simulated button-hole and carved dark pearl button. At the back was a deep, kilt-plaited flounce and a short skirt of the dark gray in recers, with wide drapery sashes fastened by deep, kill-platted flounce and a short sairt of the dark gray in revers, with wide drapery sashes fastened by pearl sides. The sleeves had a deep-pointed Medici cuff, and Medici put with the upright frill toward the beauty and purity of the large collection of diamonds.

Messrs. Arnold & Constable. Lord & Taylor. A. T. Stewart & Co., and Starr & Marcus will please accept a Medici collar and help part. A very elegant costume.

combined of lichen gray, camel's hair, and faille, had the inevitable tablier front and flounced back: the over dress, made of camel's hair in revers to show the front, was fastened by costly tortoise-shell buttons at the adds, and silken sushes for draping. The camel's hair lengths lacket was haif-fitting, with a silk yest and

steeres and silk regers, held in place by buttons; the suffix were of camely and. A simple yet elegant toilet for home west was in delicate, pearl-colored, fluured founted in the botton, headed by a band scalloped and piped. A long, full polonaise was draped high at the back, forming a slightly wrinkled front, trimmed as the beading of the flouses, this was double-forested, the regers faced the waster layer of the control of the control

toilets. Crept lisse ruffs are made in thickestiquillurg. To all of the toilets comes attached the pretty little aumonière (eeg), either made of the same fabrie or of black leather sigaly glided. More fanciful styles are made up in black benden net, trumned with a deep bugie france, of black selk and velvet, of black velvet or slik elaborately embrouered and finished with black lace. They are suspended by two strap, embroudered or made simply of ribbon or velvet, sometimes with jet or sliver chains. Altogether, the way the aumonière is made up and suspended is a matter of taste. Exceedingly pretty are tasse in gray velvet, worked in gold and sliver thread and having the monogram or initial of the owner. Crépe de chine meckties are among elegant novetties; the ends are embroidered as exquisitely in sold by machine work that the Chinese art of embroidery, as seen upon antique crape shawls, is no longer a marvel, for the michine embroidery is a very perfect imitation. Other narrower neckties have embroidered upon the ends large moss rose-buds in virid colors, into which are woven gold and sliver threads. Beautiful and the laces are worked with gold and silver; the effect is wonderfully brantiful and prices are correspondingly high. The huge fan, fast growing into a burlesque on fans, is returning again to its common pro-

the effect is wonderfully beautiful and prices are correspondingly high. The large fash, fast growing into a barlesque on fans, is returning again to its common proportions. A new idea is silvered stacks; but the season is not sufficiently advanced for new things in fans or parasols. For opera and carriage wraps there is soft, light Algerian cloth with a fine lister; into its smooth surface are woven rough stripes of gay colors, with a ginting of golden and silver threads.

Quantities of lace for trimming are exhibited. There are washing loces suitable for batistes, linea, grass-cloth, and even cambries, ranking from 69 cents to \$1 a yard; the black-bended laces are of every with and quality in guipure and inexpensive French lace. Real laces are not beaded, as it is but the caprice of the day, soon thrown saide, as fashions come and fashions go. Black Spanish lace searts from two to four yards long, and faser striped real galpure are very fashionable. A pretty novelty introduced from "bland encianted spain" is a scarf vail of Chantilly lace, sprinkled with little cut jet beads, to be brought forward from the back of the hat and carelessly drawn over the face. The new style of embroidery is revived from a passed away fashion, when ladies amused themselves, according to a masculine description, by "cutting holes in muslin and exeming around them." This is the open eyelet-hole, English embroidery, but halles can save their time and exquisitely flae batiste.

Importers tell us that there are 1,200 shades in gloves, which we all take for granted. A most important tem of the tolict is the becessity that the gloves should correspond precisely in color and shade with the costume. Gray is supposed to be gray; yet you will be

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of the toliet is the becessity that the gloves should correspond precisely in color and shade with the costume. Gray is supposed to be gray; yet you will be told perhaps that the lovely gray you leel confident of is simply a spurous drab, a lichen, a moss, a mignion-cite—anything but the gray to match the silver gray of the tollet. White gloves are perfectly obsolete, as they ought to be, but there are exquisite thats of silver gray, pearl, palest straw, tea rose, an innerceptible drab, isabelle bed, and no end of browns. These button gioves will be worn as usual until the affect of summer: undressed kid gloves are always worn for convenience in traveling or sibsping, nor must the useful castor glove be forgotten. We have been threatened year after year with a resuscitation of black lace mitts and half-diagered cloves, suggestive of antique relies in agruencedype; this Spring the lace mitts are really imported and are certainly a pretty frame for white, genmed fingers. In fine kid cloves, for excellence of make and perfection in faiting, the Marie Antoinette gloves are to be highly recommended.

New Hashions in jewelry give us sleeve studs in smail dark-red gold bails cut in glittering facets, held together by links and suspended by short chains; four balls are allowed to each cult making eight balls in a set. The larger size comes in four balls, each set of yellow Roman gold set with sard and others with a flat gold surface, highly polished, with convex of red, diamond, out gold in the center. Others are like large buttons in fine Etruscan laid on a burnished surface. The hanging sieve-balls are accompanied by scarf-pins, car-drops, and shawi-pins. A new and exquisite design in neckleace is of smail square blocks of yellow pierced gold, framed in richly ornamented work of Etruscan set with large pearls and smail diamonds; suspended from the top, in freed to the shape in brown of red gold, framed in richly ornamented work of Etruscan set with large pearls and smail diamonds. Pearls drop from the lower edge from